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### General Summary of News.

#### EUROPE.

Our readers must remember the description of the execution of Johnston in Edinburgh, which we lately presented to them from the Scotsman, and which reminded most of those who read it of the execution of the celebrated Porteous in front of the Tolbooth of that city.

We gather from the same source the particulars of an intended execution at Jersey, which seems to have created the same strong sensation in the public mind, and to have been quite equal in the barbarous and butcher-like spectacle which it presented to public view.

It may seem invidious to bring this incident forward in so prominent a light, but at a moment when even some of the best disposed among mankind are vacillating between two opinions, and in a state of indecision as to the good or evil of public executions in their impressions on the public mind, it may be useful to show them, that the feelings of the multitude are generally at variance with the harsh sentence of the law, on the subject of capital punishment, and that whenever any peculiar circumstances invite, or tempt, their interference, they spontaneously express their feelings of horror by an attempt to rescue the victim.

The relation of this intended execution at Jersey is thus given in the Scotsman of the 30th of January last.

Some soldiers belonging to the 34th Regiment were brought to trial, and two of them condemned to suffer death. Only one of them, however, was left for execution, named Hales. This poor fellow was constantly visited during his confinement by the Rev. G. Du Haume, became resigned to his fate, and expected the awful moment with manly but Christian fortitude.

He was accompanied to the place of execution by the above gentleman. He joined him in prayer, and ascended the scaffold with coolness and composure. At length he was turned off; and, when he had hung about a minute and a half, the executioner, taking hold of his convulsed body, suspended himself on it, by whose additional weight the rope gave way in such a manner that the miserable sufferer's feet touched the ground. The executioner then pulled him sideways with a view to strangle him, and being unable to effect it in this way, got upon his shoulders. To the great surprise of all who witnessed this dreadful scene, the poor criminal rose straight upon his feet with the hangmen on his shoulders, and immediately loosened the rope from his throat with his fingers.

No language can describe the sensations which were excited among the bystanders by this shocking scene. The Sheriff ordered another rope to be prepared, but the spectators interceded, and the Sheriff agreed, that, before proceeding to the execution of the sentence, he would wait till the will of the Magistracy should be known. The Civil Magistrate not being in town, orders were sent by the Commander in Chief to carry

the man back to gaol. By this time the poor fellow had recovered his senses. The interest which the scene excited cannot be described,—all became deeply interested in the man's fate. Capt. Nicholls and another gentleman took him under their arms to conduct him, and by their assistance he was able to walk back to the prison. The Court decided, that the whole matter relative to poor Hales should be transmitted to the King; and the execution of the sentence, in consequence, was suspended till his Majesty's pleasure was known. Petitions were prepared by the inhabitants and forwarded to his Majesty, and he was pardoned accordingly.

Among the varieties of incidents with which the English Papers abound, it sometimes increases the melancholy of those tales of distress, which now predominate in them, to see mingled with those, the idle and unmeaning, not to say contemptible, folly of some great men, who far above the reach of suffering and misery, forget to sympathise with their fellow creatures in their distress, and waste in senseless revelling that which would maintain whole families in comfort. The unfeeling manner also in which these instances of good humour and condescension are related, give but a sad picture of the general taste in deeming them worthy of record; unless it be that the Public *must* hear something of the actions of their Princes, and that these are among the least objectionable, or the most amiable that can be selected.

The following is one of those paragraphs to which we allude, as it appears in a late London Paper:—

*Royal Freak.*—We are assured that, a few nights ago, the Prince Regent, in a merry mood, determined to sup in the kitchen of the Pavilion. A scarlet cloth was thrown over the pavement, a splendid repast was provided, and the good-humoured Prince sat down, with a select party of his friends, and spent a joyous hour. The whole of the servants, particularly the female part, were of course delighted with this mark of Royal condescension!

The following from another Paper of about the same date, March, may appropriately follow:

The Persian Ambassador, now at Paris, on his way to England, is the same who was in London some years ago. The beautiful Circassian who accompanies him has been so closely confined since her arrival at Paris, that not a person has been able to obtain a sight of her, though thousands daily crowd round his hotel, in the vain hope of a glimpse.

The minds of all the Parisians are in a ferment of curiosity, and crossed with all sorts of conceptions of the Fatiyas and Selimas of the Eastern Tales. It will be the same with the London dandies: Pall-mall will be in an uproar. Apropos, it is said, that the *Houri* in question, is intended for a present. Quere, What is the style and title of the Sultan for whom this Eastern rose is designed?

The subject which follows, though still a *Royal* one, is not perhaps so soothing or agreeable. It may be equally useful,

however, in showing how the public mind, even in usch a degraded country as Spain, sometimes expresses itself on matters of Royal behaviour.

*Spanish Caricature.*—The central spot is occupied by Ferdinand, seated upon a box of fetters, with one foot trampling on the constitution, while the other rests upon a foot-stool, supported by daggers and death's-heads, inscribed with the names of the several useless battles fought to maintain his throne. On the front of the foot-stool is the word "Tyranny." He wears a collar of death's-heads and bones, finished by two crossed daggers and a chain, to which another cross is suspended; his head is adorned with a fool's cap issuing from his royal crown; beyond which are seen a pair of ass's ears. He holds in his left hand a human skull, inscribed, "Spain;" in his right, an iron sceptre. His attention is divided between the devil on one side, and an inquisitor on the other, whose hands are crossed over his shoulders. The devil is holding up to him a hatchet and some ropes; and denouncing prisons, chains, tortures, &c. to whoever shall dare to demand liberty. The inquisitor, in whose hood is seated a devil holding instruments of torture, is pointing out to him two celebrated patriots hanging, Porlier and Richard; and others suffering the various torments of the Inquisition, and bidding him behold the torments of those who oppose arbitrary power. "The Holy Inquisition," cries he, "is the firm support of absolute kings." His hands, as well as those of Ferdinand, are stained with human blood. Before the Inquisitor runs a stream of human blood; and behind the Inquisitor is a devil burning the Spanish Constitution, the Morning Chronicle, the Minerva, and the Examiner. In the back ground of the other side are soldiers assassinating Lacy, who exclaims, "Tremble, slaves! From the ashes of Porlier, Richard, and Lacy, will arise the liberty of their country."

There are few subjects on which Englishmen are more justly jealous than on the purity of Juries, and the last few years has shewn us the necessity for this in a stronger light than usual. We find a string of very pointed and difficult questions addressed to the Attorney General, on the subject of Special Jurors in Excise cases, in one of the London Papers, *The Mirror of the Times*, which show, that the feeling of a necessity for that purity is as strongly alive as ever.

"Sir Samuel Shepherd, says the writer, has taken occasion to contradict some assertions respecting the mode of paying the Special Jurors in Excise Cases. He says the report that Special Jurors are paid a larger sum when their verdict is for the Crown, is a slander. It may be so; but were they never paid a larger sum in such circumstances—and is it equally a slander, that Common Jurors now receive more pay when their verdict is in favour of the Crown?—Is it a slander, too, that in every, even in the most petty case, five Counsel for the Crown are employed, one receiving five guineas,—two, eight—and two (the Attorney and Solicitors General) ten guineas each? Is this costly and over-whelming array against a poor Defendant, a slander?—Is it a slander, that the very natural fear of being opposed by such strength, and of being liable to such heavy charges, frequently induce persons to compromise, and pay large costs, rather than venture into the Court of Exchequer?—Is it a slander to say that such a system amounts to a denial of Justice?—Is it a slander, that the Solicitor of the Excise, owing to the way the business is now managed, puts annually into his pocket an income larger than the Prime Minister himself,—that is, from ten to fourteen thousand pounds? And if so, is it a slander to think, that the system must be a bad one, which drags such an enormous sum from the pockets of people in trade, to put it into those of an Attorney?—Is it a slander, that Special Jurors are often called in cases of the most insignificant nature; and that among the Special Jurors are frequently to be seen individuals (such as musicians, players, and men in public offices) who can hardly be supposed to be chosen on account of their peculiar knowledge of Excise matters? Is it a

slander, that the same faces are very often seen in the Special Jury box, and that such a practice is liable to abuse for various reasons?—Are these slanders, Mr. Attorney-General? And if not, why should all inquiry be stifled, and the system be extolled and perpetuated? "Gentle Shepherd, tell me why."

Among other instances of the leaguing of the strong against the weak, the rich against the poor, we have been concerned to find that the Church has had its full share. The exposé of all that came out on the enquiry into the state of public charities at home, shewed only to what length a quiet and unobserved usurpation of public rights, and public funds, might be carried, even by the meek and humble pastors of the poor, and shepherds of the flock: but in London there has been as open and disgraceful a contest between the Clergy and certain parishes, for dues of certain sums in the pound, in the shape of an oppressive tax, as ever marked a public election for Parliament, where all was riotous, unprincipled, and abominable. The following are the remarks of one on the spot on this occasion.

"The London Clergy, it seems, are not easily to be stopped, when in the pursuit of the "loaves and fishes," and the "vanities of this sinful world." The grasping impudence of these Reverend Gentlemen has brought upon themselves a proper punishment: they have provoked inquiry by their importunity and a pretty exposition has come out. All their snug benefices, their pluralities, their prebends, their canonries, and their sinecures of all sorts, have been held up for the public inspection; and accompanied as the exposure is with complaints of their poverty, one does not know whether to laugh, or to be indignant. It may be very true, that some of them have small salaries; but have not they enormous sinecures? If they would first use their own misapplied funds to render their poorer brethren more comfortable, and should then show that they had not enough, there would be some grounds for application to Parliament. But it is disgusting to see men, who employ curates to discharge those duties, which on their ordination they profess such a zeal to execute, come begging that their beloved flocks may be compelled to increase the sinecures of their shepherds. We are not surprised to see Mr. Wilberforce advocating the cause of these gentry: that Honourable Member may be led by the nose by any body, who is dressed in a surplice and sets up a claim to superior sanctity. But how can he seriously assert, that those, who say that the London Clergy are provided for by other means, indirectly justify plurality? Are the pluralists to have the benefit of sinecures and other sources of emolument, and yet, when an increase of their salary comes to be debated, are we to be told that those things must be kept out of sight, lest we should be supposed to justify them? The Reformists would sweep away all these abuses; but while they exist, they must surely be taken into consideration, while men are demanding more, who already possess too much."

In a case that occurred in the Vice-Chancellor's Court on Thursday the 11th of March last, the Vice Chancellor laid it down that a foreign Monarch, Government, or Corporation has no political or independent character here; but in the Courts of Law are the same as the private individuals, and can sue and be sued as such. The property of a foreign Monarch, Government, or Corporation, stands likewise in the same relation. The only privileged characters in England are the Ambassador, Envoy, and Suite. But should any person of the Suite engage in business, it causes a forfeiture of the diplomatic privilege.

Frankfort Papers of the 23d of February state, that the Empress of Russia arrived at Bayreuth on the 15th, and was received at the new Palace by the Grand Duchess Constantine, who had gone from Coburg to meet her Majesty. Next day the reigning Prince of Coburg and Prince Leopold arrived at Bayreuth, and dined with the Empress, who was to resume her journey on the 17th to St. Petersburg.

## AFRICA.

The following is the latest intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope, and is furnished by the Cape Town Gazette just received:—

"On the 22d of April last, the Caffers, about 10,000 in number, attempted to surprise Graham's Town. They seem to have been perfectly aware of the small force stationed there, the Garrison (consisting of the Light Company 38th, Royal African Corps, and a proportion of the Cape Corps, and 5 Field Pieces,) not exceeding 320 men, and the only Force in Cavalry being part of the Colonial Troop. When the enemy first appeared, Lt. Col. Willshire was absent inspecting the Troop at some distance from the town, but the necessary dispositions for repulsing him, were ably made by Capt. Trappes, of the 72d Regt. who was the next Officer in seniority. As soon as Lieut. Col. Willshire received intelligence of the enemy's movement, he put himself at the head of the Colonial Troop to reconnoitre, and finding the Caffers pressing on with great rapidity, he lost no time in rejoining the Garrison, and formed his line upon an eminence in front of the town, detaching about 60 men for the defence of the Barracks, which are situated about 2000 paces from it. The Caffers halted upon the heights to organise their arrangements for the attack, which appears to have been very systematically and judiciously made; they advanced in three masses, having besides a large body in the Valley which separates Graham's Town from Blue Krans, were the Burghers of the George District under Commandant Botha, were posted, apparently to prevent relief coming from that quarter; one of the masses advanced against the Barracks, while the other two marched upon the town. Their movement was simultaneous, and by signal, several shot having been fired as such from a commanding eminence, when they moved forward with that rapidity which characterises the Caffer charge, shouting with an appalling yell; they were however checked by the firmness of Lieut. Col. Willshire and his small band, who, when the enemy was within 35 paces of him, opened a most destructive fire of artillery and musquetry and brought the two columns to a dead stand; our heroes cheered in their turn, and advanced, which caused the Caffers to retreat with a rapidity equal to that which they had shewn on the advance. Meanwhile, the column, which had been directed against the barracks, seemed more desperate; but the judicious firmness and bravery of Lieut Cartwright, Royal African Corps, and the men of his small detachment who defended them, and who kept up a well directed fire against the assailants, at length succeeded in breaking the spirit and disappointing the hopes of this strong column; they retreated with precipitation, leaving the ground covered with their slain. It has been ascertained, that not less than 500 Caffers have been sacrificed to the temerity of their Chiefs on this memorable day, besides the numbers which must proportionally have been wounded, and who will carry to their Country lingering marks of their rashness. It is impossible not to join in the admiration Lt. Col. Willshire expresses of the bravery and steadiness of every officer and man of his little band.

It is beyond a doubt that the enemy obtained his information, with respect to the Force at Graham's Town, from Henrik Nootka, Gaiha's Interpreter, who was at Graham's Town at the moment of the attack, and who went over to the enemy during the conflict. This traitor, however, met the fate he deserved, for he fell into our hands during the engagement, and had his brains blown out by the exasperated soldiery. The scene of the engagement was covered with Caffer shields and assagays, which they had thrown in great numbers, but they do not lance them with precision when opposed to the fire of musquetry, for it appears, that our loss is confined to 3 killed and 5 wounded.

Notwithstanding the position which the Caffers had taken to cut off the communication with Blue Krans, Lieut Col,

Willshire contrived to send to Commandant Botha, in order to his charging the Caffer Columns in the rear, or upon their retreat, but, unfortunately, the Commandant had sent the greatest part of his Detachment on patrol in another direction, and was thereby unable to gratify his own wishes, and that of his people, in contributing to the overthrow of the Enemy; but the impression this gallant little affair has made upon him, is best appreciated by the circumstance of a Detachment of an Officer and 20 Men having fallen in with the retreating Columns, the Chiefs of which urged their men to attack it, which the Caffers declined doing.

Every day marks the loss the Colony has sustained by the unfortunate circumstances which occasioned the removal of the Dragoon Regiment so long stationed here, which alone by the rapidity of its movements, had it in its power to follow these savages, and to check the inroads which have been so frequent since its departure.

We have been gratified in learning, that the Cape District Commando arrived at its position at Roode Wall on the 29th, in great spirits and excellent order, not having lost a horse on its long march.—The Stellenbosch Commando had passed the Lange Kloof, and must have reached Uitenhage about the same time; this Division has suffered much on the march, both in horses and cattle, and will require considerable time to rest at Uitenhage, before it can proceed to the Frontier."

## ASIA.

Our intelligence from the interior does not furnish us with any thing new since our last. We have received Madras Papers to the 22nd of July, from which the following paragraphs are selected:—

*Madras.*—"It is with great regret we state, that though the cases of *Gastritis*, as our Correspondent very properly terms the prevailing Epidemic, are not so frequent at Madras as they were sometime ago, the accounts from the villages in the immediate neighbourhood of the Presidency, as well as those from the interior, are truly distressing. According to our information the mortality amongst the Natives is really frightful. Some villages indeed are stated to be actually depopulated, but this is probably an exaggeration occasioned by the timid character of the Natives. The same disease has returned to Bengal, which it left for a time; it also prevails at Bombay. At a time when the Epidemic is nearly as general all over India, as at any other period since the first visitation of this dreadful calamity last year, we observe with peculiar satisfaction that the subject still excites discussion, and that the minds of our medical men are yet engaged in the laudable attempt to mitigate at least the evils of this obstinate disease, whose ravages have not fallen far short in some districts of that most awful of all visitations—famine. Our Correspondent's columns are this-day occupied by a dissertation on this interesting and important subject affecting perhaps the lives of us all. We are always glad to encourage a public discussion of any matter of general import, and we are convinced the lives of thousands have been saved since the Epidemic came amongst us from the delivery of the opinions of some of our ablest medical men at the three Presidencies."

His Majesty's 13th Regiment of Light Dragoons are on their march for Arcot. Orders are out for the immediate drafting of the 22d Dragoons, which will shortly return to England.

We have much pleasure in publishing the following Correspondence:—

*To Captain Franklin, H. C. Ship Windsor.*

*MY DEAR SIR,*

I am requested to acquaint you that the Officers of the 19th Light Dragoons, who came from England on you

Ship, have resolved, to request your acceptance of a Piece of Plate, as a token of the respect we have for you, and as a testimony of your uniform kindness to us during the Voyage.

Colonel Boyce feeling the attention you paid to the Regiment, has begged to become one of the Subscribers.

Believe me, my dear Sir, your's very truly,

Madras, }  
June 26, 1819.

(Signed) J. DOHERTY,  
Major, 13th Light Dragoons.

To Major Doherty, H. M. 13th Light Dragoons.

MY DEAR SIR,

I request you to accept on your own behalf, and to convey to the Officers of the detachment under your command, who were the companions of our Voyage on board the Windsor, my very sincere and grateful thanks for the honor of the communication contained in your Letter to me; believe me, I entertain a just sense of the value of a compliment proceeding from so distinguished a Body of Gentlemen, as the Officers of H. M. 13th Dragoons, however I may fail in the suitable expression of my sentiments; I must be allowed to add, that if in the discharge of my duty I was so fortunate as to succeed in affording general satisfaction, it is incumbent on me to acknowledge that the success was less owing to any merit of my own, than to the excellent conduct and dispositions by which I was supported.

To Colonel Boyce I must beg you to offer in a particular manner my acknowledgments for the gratifying testimony which he has borne to my humble endeavours to promote the comfort of that part of the Regiment which was separated from his immediate Command.

I have the honor to remain,

Madras, }  
June 27, 1819.

My dear Sir, Your's very truly,  
(Signed) J. R. FRANCKLIN.

We understand Captain Nairns of the H. C. Ship General Kyd, has received a similar gratifying testimony from Colonel Boyce and the other Officers who came out on that Ship, and that directions have been sent home to Rundle and Bridge to prepare both the pieces of Plate.

The following paragraphs of interior and local news are from the Papers of the Settlement.

Extract of Letter, dated Gurrawrah, July 18, 1819:— Yesterday evening, about 6 o'clock, we were visited by one of the most dreadful Thunderstorms that I ever remember to have witnessed.—The flashes of lightning were remarkably vivid, and almost incessant, for the space of an hour and half, and were instantaneously followed by peals of thunder, which sounded as if the heavens were bursting over our heads.

The lightning struck a Bungalow, which, notwithstanding every exertion made to save it, was entirely consumed. Owing to the very prompt assistance rendered by the Seapoys, the whole of the property was rescued from the flames, but I am sorry to say, that a considerable portion of it was spoiled from being exposed to the heavy rain, which fell soon after—Had it not been for this rain, some other Bungalows must have shared the same fate, as the wind was very high, and blew the sparks exactly in their direction.

One of the bells of arms in the lines, was also struck with the fluid, and burnt down.

It is melancholy to state, that a Havildar of the 15th Regiment was killed by the lightning and also an unfortunate

Bheesty.—I have no doubt, that several people must have been killed in the Villages round about, of whom we have not received any account.

Several Officers received shocks similar to those felt from an electrifying machine, but I am happy to say, not one was hurt.

A considerable quantity of hail fell, and some of the stones were of a very large size.—The storm passed over about half past seven, and near nine, was succeeded by another, which fortunately was neither so near nor so severe as the first—Although the lightning was very vivid in this second storm, I am not aware of any accident having occurred from it.—The rain fell in torrents, until about 12 o'clock, when it gradually ceased, and the storm cleared off.—The impression made on our minds by this truly awful visitation, will not, I think, quickly wear off.—The lightning was so vivid, and the thunder so loud and continued, as to create a general sensation of alarm; no one knowing but that his own house or his own life might be the next object, which would call a sacrifice to the fury of the element.

I do not know if you are aware of the situation of this place, which lies about half way between Jubbulpore and Husseinhad.

I forgot to insert that the Officer who was standing at the door of his house, at the time it was struck, was knocked down by the violence of the shock, as was also his tailor, who was at work in the verandah.

[Ind. Gac.

In our number of the 9th ultimo, we announced to our readers, that a discovery had been made of the individuals concerned in the late forgeries on the Bank of Bengal, &c. We are gratified in being now able to add that the active and judicious measures of Mr. Barwell, the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, have been successful in developing fully the proceedings of these gentry, and gaining possession of the implements with which they carried on their schemes. It appears from his investigations, that the association consisted of six natives, three of whom had directed their talents to the engraving part of their business; two others managed the copper-plate press, and the sixth, a podar, disposed of the forged notes at such rates as would ensure a speedy sale. Every thing was carried on systematically, and great care had been taken to avoid detection at the scene of operations, (the residence of the above persons, a little to the Eastward of Kalli-Ghaut,) as well as to deceive the eyes of the unwary by the fabricated notes. A forged impression of a lottery ticket was also found, as well as of the stamp Office Seal, so that the firm appears to have contemplated carrying on business on a very large scale, and according to a regularly organized system. The copper-plates, seal, forged notes, &c. were found buried in various parts of the compound, within which the houses of the individuals were situated, on the 28th and 29th ultimo.

All the six persons concerned have been apprehended, and are now in jail. One plate, from which Bengal Bank notes for 500 rupees were taken, was sent to the Bank of Bengal, the treasurer of which, we understand, immediately paid a reward of 500 rupees to be distributed amongst those who discovered the offenders. Another plate, purporting to be of the Bank of Hindostan, for twenty-five rupees, was also sent to that establishment. Thus has been detected and crushed a complicated scheme of robbery, entirely of native origin and management, which might have occasioned the most serious injury and alarm to the public, had it continued for any time in activity without being brought to light; and the statements from which we gather the above abstract, sufficiently demonstrate, that the warmest thanks of the community are merited by the active magistrate, whose talents have been well exerted and displayed in sifting the matter so thoroughly as he has done.

[Hark.

## Epidemic Pestilence.

"Ne incognita pro cognitis habemus."  
CIC. DE OFFI.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

My thoughts have been engaged, as well as those of many of my professional brethren, in meditating on the subject of that Epidemic Pestilence which has so long devastated an immense tract of our Indian possessions, and which has unhappily embroiled little more than unscientific and discreditable wranglings, of which a sensible writer, under the signature of *AQUITAS*, has so properly taken notice. Others of the profession have, doubtless, also lamented the turn which the discussion took in its commencement, and, I doubt not, many of these could, much better than myself, have led it back to its proper channel. Why this was not done, may be worth enquiring into; but I shall leave that matter for the present, and, in as few words as possible, endeavour to shew that the weakness of the cause is not a reason to the Medical men for not entering into the lists against Mr. Tyler's doctrine. Whatever facts that Gentleman has recorded deserve their warmest praise, and even should his deductions be erroneous, he is still entitled to gratitude and respect. A history of pestilential diseases is yet a desideratum in the Medical Library, and, with the exception of Webster, there is no single work in which the scattered fragments of the Historian and Physician are to be met with. Without advocating his theory, which considers plagues as connected with certain phenomena in the physical world, and which he has shown to precede, attend, or follow, those seasons of mortality, I cannot but own that I remarked the quantity of game and fish, chiefly quail and *hilka*, taken in the first year of the pestilence, the irregularity of the seasons since, with the frequency and violence of earthquakes, as corroborative of that theory which the Author of the article "Epidemic," in Parr's Medical Dictionary, is pleased to consider as unsound philosophy. He has consequently attributed Epidemic to other causes, but I am of opinion, with less reason, for it appears to me that he has merely substituted many proximate causes to account for that which, in all probability, owes its origin to one remote. What this one is we are ignorant of, and in all human probability, shall ever remain so. Mr. Tyler's facts are not, however, wholly unworthy of attention, for proximate causes are the surest guides in directing a successful *methodus iudicandi*. It is indisputable, that those affected by diseases, which others subjected to the same external circumstance, escape, must be affected by some proximate cause; and I have no doubt but unwholesome rice has, in many instances, occasioned the Cholera. We know that the cold fruits will bring it on in many persons during seasons of general salubrity, and that fatigue, sudden variations of atmospheric temperature, the depressing passions, marshy effluvia, &c. &c. will act still more generally in seasons of insalubrity. It is not sound philosophy, therefore, to attribute the Epidemic to rice only, or wise to use rice when it has been known to have acted as the immediate or proximate cause in well attested cases of the complaint.

The *stubborn fact* quoted by *AQUITAS*, does not afford proof of the unwholesomeness of rice as an article of diet; and how could he, or any other man, overlook the *stubborn fact*, that millions in the habitable globe live solely upon it? Rice may be bad in its kind; the crop may not have ripened properly, or have been damaged by lying wet after it was cut: in transporting it, its properties may have been changed by other well known causes, and in this state it might be the remote as well as proximate cause of disease. It would require much time and reflection to give even an outline in reply to a subject which involves so many considerations, but the effects of bad food may be seen in all writers of voyages, and even the want of condiment, as producing mortality in Lascars, may be seen in that excellent work of the much lamented Wm. Hunter. In this, also, *AQUITAS* may find, that scanty fare will produce disease as well as gluttony, and that men die in millions, of diseases occasioned by famine as well as by brutal indulgence. The mortality, therefore, on board the ships at St. Helena, must be attributed to the want of that solid flesh, the *pabulum*, which is necessary to the existence of English Seamen, and the dysenteric effect is no more than what any medical man would look for under such privation. The Medical History of the Epidemic, as it respects the troops in and those out of the field, deserves to be investigated; and it is to be regretted that we have not a Medical Journal, in which all facts should be simply

related as they occur, and there (isolated and unconnected) left without theory. From these facts, with others from Civil Stations, we should learn what was the most prevalent proximate cause of each prevailing disease; what effect fatigue produced; what arose from changes in the weather; halting too long in one spot; food; want of food; situation as to places of encampment; if near woods or marshes; how affected by the winds as they blew over or towards them. Such remarks, with the usual Tables of the Sun's heat, and weight of the atmosphere, would repay the expense of a person appointed to each division of the Army, provided that person was sufficiently interested in the pursuit to deserve such distinction. He should hold no other appointment, for it is the doubling up of duties that renders many inactive, and all the rest envious and discontented.

The Cholera set in with the south winds blowing over the rice lands bounding this city to the south, and ceased on the change of that wind. It affected the hospitals to the east before it made its appearance to the west, and this I attributed to the greater extent of the low lands at that end of the City; but when it came to the west, it was equally virulent and fatal, unless immediately combated: but where I had opportunities of doing this in time, I never lost a patient. My letters on the subject went before the Supreme Authorities, and I may, some future day, publish them, which idea, as well as numerous duties which intrude, and harrassing interrupt the quiet necessary to the compilation of a work which should receive every care and attention, to make it worthy of perusal, has prevented my arranging, in order, the result of those observations which I have had the opportunity of making during this dreadful pestilence. I have been led to throw together these remarks without either order or connection, merely with a view to prove that Mr. Tyler's opinion may be combated with other weapons than those hitherto used by his opponents. The subject is interesting, and would carry me far beyond my first intention, were I to follow the bent of my inclination. I will, therefore, conclude at once, by remarking, that the enquiry now instituted for the purpose of ascertaining the necessity which exists for Quarantine, shews the difficulty of proving Mr. Tyler to be wrong. This proof demanded by *AQUITAS* is expecting too much, for, if I may be bold enough to predict, the result of the enquiry will be, that there are many reasons not to be overcome on both sides of the question; and though less weight will be given to the general opinion respecting the transmission of fomites in bales of goods and old clothes, yet there will be found reason sufficient for not abolishing a wholesome and well regulated observance of Quarantine Laws.

I do not intend to enter into a correspondence with Mr. Tyler by thus noticing the letter of *AQUITAS* on this subject, but if I did so, I have no doubt that a love of truth and science would induce each of us to yield our opinion for the advancement of both. The subject is a disputed one; so much so, that the Medical Polemics have made the Arabian, Greek, and Roman Physicians, Generals in their armies, yet to this day the victory is doubtful. *AQUITAS* must not, therefore, decide it in favour of Mr. Tyler, because medical men, of science and reputation, have not entered into discussions where they foresaw the result must be unsatisfactory.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

W. P. M.

Patna, 2d August, 1819.

## Daring Robberies.

"Ex Facto Jus Oritur."

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

As you have shewn a desire to publish whatever may be of service to the community in general. I am induced to hope that you will give the following circumstance a place in your Journal, as I had supposed there was some meaning annexed to the proverb that "Justice never sleeps."

An attempt was made to break open my godown, about one o'clock A. M. (which was my pay, yesterday received.)

The yards bearing a noise proceeded to the spot (about 60 sc) calling to the Police Ghokeedars, but in

vain, though they ought to have been round the Premises as I pay monthly for this additional protection, and I am close to the Bazar, and not far from the Thannah.

The robbers, on the approach of the Chokeedar, wounded him in five places with an instrument used by the Doomes (called a cuttah) and I continued to have an alarm made, as soon as I heard the noise, by my bearers, &c. who had collected round him; and one of them went also to the Bazar and to the Thannah, but could get no assistance.

I waited above an hour, and as in that time, I could not procure any. I dispatched a Letter to the Magistrate, relating my situation, but after waiting another hour, my servant returned and informed me, that although he had stated the occurrence, and said the application was "Zarroe Kham" (or of immediate consequence) he could not get the letter delivered, the servants telling him they had orders never to disturb their Master, at night; the letter was therefore left until the morning.

I remember a similar circumstance when the Jail at another station where I lived was broken open by the prisoners, and the native officers could not get to the Magistrate, as his servants said it was not their mugdoor, or in other words, in their power, to awake him when asleep; on this occasion also there was a great disturbance, and several men were wounded.

At this place I have been twice robbed to a large amount, and my premises often invaded, and I see no future security, as my representations have produced no change; and in cases where the Thannahs usually are allowed to interfere, I have applied in vain for their protection.

Since writing the above, I have had a Letter from the Magistrate acknowledging the receipt of mine, with a request (on account of the frequency, as he says, of the attempts on my property) that he may proceed to examine my premises. But of what use is this, Mr. Editor? Whether they are good or bad, it cannot lessen or increase the obligation to have them protected.

All my servants, myself and family, might have been murdered last night, and yet the Magistrate must not be awakened, and the Thannahs (as he informed me) could not act without his orders!—to apply to him therefore was of no use.

At home, if a Justice of the Peace will not, on complaint made to him, execute his office, or if he shall misbehave in his office, the party aggrieved may move the Court of King's Bench for an information, and afterwards may apply to the Court of Chancery to put him out of the commission.

In this country there being neither Court of King's Bench nor Court of Chancery, what is the regular mode of proceeding? Your Reply will infinitely oblige.

My Dear Sir, your obedient servant,  
July 29, 1819.  
ROGATOR.

Note in Reply.

Our Reply may be given in three lines: as we think it must be evident to all that the remedy should be sought by an authenticated Statement of the neglect complained of, to the Government, if it be beyond the power of any other authority to redress.

### Native Eloquence.

We have on several occasions declined to exclude matter of permanent interest from our columns, in order to make room for ridiculous compositions of Native writers, who string all the hard words they can find in our Dictionaries together, and then call it high-easte English; as one example of this species of composition may however be useful in showing how liable any thing short of absolute perfection in language is to turn the gravest subjects into ridicule; and in proving to our Bible Societies at home, the necessity of the most scrupulous exactness in their translations to preserve the Scriptures themselves from that fate, we give place to a Letter sent to us by a writer under the signature of VERTEXI, said by him to be genuine, and to have been written by one who is accounted a luminary of western learning in the eastern hemisphere.

WORSHIPFUL SIR,

I hope the justness and emergency of my intention will induce you to excuse and excommunicate me the freedom of the following lines; and cloathing yourself with the garb of extortuosity, be unbounded enough to the exerutiating tales of my grievous woes. But, excommunicating all fulsome flattery and monosyllables, pe. regine to the subject.

I have only to acquaint you that some time ago I was fortunately acquainted with your goodness when you was appointed at the —, but owing to my ill good fortune and much against my inside most wishes, God Almighty has given you a room in the office of —, this is my lamentation and bewailness that I could not pay my personal respects to your goodness, and Lo! this is my sentimental lore, that I have to inform you of my present miserable situation (which unavoidably happened to me for the projection of my Sister's matrimony) has involved me into ponderous expences in order to celebrate and facilitate it, which the hollowness of my economical sack however renders it unsupportable to me, without the aid of your benevolence. Your Honor knows, from the vast dips you have taken into the pool of Siloam, and your deep dives into the bottomless pit of Hindoo Antiquities, that the matrimonial and hymonal occasions of us Hindoos are expensive and exorbitant, in an equal ratio with those when we make our peregrinations into the regions of bliss, and reduce our carcasses into pot ashes called by the appellation of *shradh*.

In order to face and meet this expence, I have borrowed some money from a certain person, but the daily interest and principal dreads me very much, by which supposition both by day and night my mind is fulgitated with uneasiness in every respect. Recollect, Gentleman, your kind promise; you told me that when you will get an appointment you will favor me with some present. Do not look down upon me with the stigmatized moroseness of a worldly man, but with the eye of compassion and heart steeled with the morbid affection of charity and consympathy, bestow on me some *yellow boys* to extricate me from the labyrinths of agglomerating embarrassments, into which I have precipitated myself of my own accord, by the ceremonial expences of my Sisterhood.

I am certain this is not your *maiden attempt* to relieve the accumulated burdens of the distressed. I am given to understand that your generosity and philanthropiness has been the cause of the joy and universal happiness of many poor and miserable creatures in the world. Therefore I rely on your unbounded generosity: you will favor me with some donation, as I stood in need. A proverb says

"A Friend in need is a Friend indeed."

And also

"There was a man in Dublin dead,  
Like a garden full of seed."

HERVEY'S MEDITATIONS.

I am, Sir,

Your obliging and distressed servant,

(Signed). GOUR MOHUN CHUND:

### Querty.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR,

Looking into a book of old Poems lent me, from the rare and invaluable collections of my liberal and excellent friend, M. H. I met with a distich, which I should have taken for the composition of some person of the present day, if I had not seen it in an old quarto pamphlet, "printed for Michael Sparke, senior, at the signe of the Blew Bible, in Greene Arbour, 1643." It is one of a collection of prophecies, in the style of Nostradamus, and is published in the name of "J. S. Gent." The distich is as follows:—

"All Places not Alike."

"Old Hobbe's place shall bring him good two thousand pounds a year. But young Hobbe's place alace! shall cost him Westmonastere."

I should be much obliged to any of your learned Correspondents who could inform me, whether there was any contest, or rumour of a contest, for Westminster about 1643; and if so, whether any of the Candidates was called Hobbe, Hobie, or Halbert. The name Hobbe is very ancient in England, as we learn from Knyghton the historian, who informs us, that "Jakke Canter," among other advice to his countrymen, counselled them to "lokke that Hobbe robbery be wele chastyed for lesing of your grace;" from which it may be reasonably inferred, that the said Hobbe had lost the grace or favour of his associates, by attempting to trick them or impose upon them. It is clear from some old expressions still current, that the Hobbes of those days had *sens* and *nails*; but it may be doubted whether they had a *house* to designate themselves from till latter times.

London, March, 1819.

CURIOSUS.

## Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

### SLAVE TRADE.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN, in submitting to their Lordships the motion of which he had yesterday given notice, felt that it would not be necessary for him to advert to the papers presented by the Noble Secretary of State, relative to the Conventions concluded at Aix-la-Chapelle with the principal Powers of the Continent. He would only observe, that after looking at these papers, and seeing the little prospect they afforded of any effectual assistance from those Powers towards the complete abolition of the Slave Trade, it was the more incumbent on their Lordships not to suffer the advantages already possessed by the country, in the treaties concluded with Spain, Portugal, and the Netherlands, on the subject of the Slave Trade, to be thrown away. It was for this reason he had resolved to call their Lordships' attention to these treaties, which had been obtained by great sacrifices; but, great as the sacrifices, he should never lament that they had been made, if the stipulations entered into were strictly enforced. Their Lordships would recollect, that by conventions concluded in 1817 with Spain and Portugal, it was agreed, that after a definite period from the exchange of the ratifications, which period of exchange was fixed for Portugal at four months, and for Spain at two, a mixed commission should be sent out to superintend the execution of the treaties with respect to the Slave Trade north of the Line. The period within which the appointment of the Commissioners, and the commencement of their duties, were to take place, was one year from the date of the exchange of the ratifications. It was to be expected that no time would have been lost on the part of the British Government in appointing this Commission, and in sending out a naval force competent to secure the full execution of the treaties. It appeared, however, that no anxiety for the speedy fulfilment of these important objects had been manifested. The mixed Commission, it was said, had been appointed; but at what period did the appointment take place? and as to the sending out of the Commissioners, that was a proceeding with respect to which their Lordships had yet to learn that any steps had been taken. This fact, however, was well known—that last year when the treaties with Spain and Portugal ought to have been carried into full effect, in autumn, when the period of one year from the exchange of the ratifications had expired, the Spanish slave trade on the coast of Africa, north of the Line, and in the latitude of the Cape de Verd Islands, was carried on with the greatest activity. In December last, representations had been made on this subject to the Noble Lord at the head of the Admiralty. The answer given by that Noble Lord, as he had been informed, was, that no vessels could then be sent out to the coast of Africa, to enforce the stipulations of the treaties, because no instructions had then been issued for the guidance of the commanders of his Majesty's ships in the execution of that duty. Whether any instructions had since been issued, he did not know; but seeing that by the letter of the treaties themselves, that they might have been carried into complete execution within a year from the exchange of the ratifications, it did appear most extraordinary, that the year should be allowed to expire without any vessels being sent out to check this atrocious commerce, known to be carried on with renewed vigour and activity on the African coast, and without any instruction being given to enable the commanders of British ships of war to perform with confidence, their duty, in the enforcement of the stipulations of treaties, which, as he had already observed, had been dearly purchased by the country. The Noble Marquis concluded by moving an Address to the Prince Regent, for copies of the instructions to the Members of the mixed Commission, appointed under the Commissions of the 28th July, and 4th May, 1818; and also copies of the instructions under similar dates, issued to the commanders of his Majesty's ships to carry into effect the treaties concluded with Spain and Portugal, relative to the slave trade.

Lord Viscount MELVILLE did not intend to oppose the motion, but thought it right to explain some circumstances which had not been adverted to by the Noble Marquis. The ratification of the Convention with Portugal was not received from Rio Janeiro till February last; the ratification of the Convention with Spain was received in December 1817. But the Noble Marquess did not seem to be aware, that to execute these Conventions on our part

an Act of Parliament was necessary, as without this neither the Commissioners could be appointed nor the right of search given to the Commanders of his Majesty's ships and vessels. The Act was not passed till late in May or early in June last; no time was lost after its passing, by a Noble Friend of his, in looking out for Commissioners; but the fact was, it was matter of extreme difficulty to find persons properly qualified who would take upon them the duties of such an office, several having refused. The Commission, however, on our part, had been at length completed some time since, and no effort should be wanting to induce the completing, without delay, of the propositions of the Commission on the part of the other powers. With regard to the instructions to the Commanders of his Majesty's ships and vessels, the Noble Marquess did not seem to be aware that the issuing of them depended upon the Commission being completed, and in operation upon the Coast of Africa, without that the instructions could be of no avail; a general instruction was issued as soon as the Act passed, but the special instructions must await the operation of the Commission. No time, however, should be lost, nor any effort wanting in bringing the whole into operation as soon as possible.

Lord HOLLAND observed, that what had been said by the Noble Viscount, convinced him of the propriety and necessity of bringing this subject under the consideration of the House. Giving Ministers all the credit they deserved for their apprehensions of acting without the sanction of an Act of Parliament, it surely was not too much to imagine, that with their influence in that House, and with the influence of some of them in the other House, they might have anticipated the passing of the Act, and taken steps accordingly, at least for the purpose of looking out for persons to act as Commissioners. What had unfortunately been the consequence of the delay, that thousands, probably, of human beings had been made the victims of this inhuman and infernal traffic; and that the individuals concerned in this diabolical trade had thus resumed the habits of carrying it on and maturing it. He did not mean to charge the Prince Regent's Ministers with a wilful negligence, in delaying to carry the provisions of these Treaties into effect; but he must say, that there was an indifference evinced upon the subject which forcibly called for the most watchful vigilance of Parliament, in order to take care that no opportunity should be lost—no delay incurred, in bringing into operation the provisions of these Conventions.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL, with reference to what had been said by the Noble Lord (Holland), observed, that the main point with regard to obtaining a Commission, was the salary of the Commissioners, which could only be regulated under the authority of Parliament. The Act of Parliament, it was true, left a discretionary power upon this point to the Treasury, but this did not tend to facilitate the obtaining a Commission, several persons to whom the appointment was offered having refused it. It certainly was not to be wondered at, that persons should refuse an office which required them to proceed to an unhealthy climate, but it must be obvious that the difficulty of obtaining persons properly qualified was thus materially increased. And it was nothing but the extreme difficulty of procuring persons properly qualified for such a situation to go out that had induced him to grant a larger superannuation than he otherwise would have done, and that after a short service. Undoubtedly, however, no delay would take place further than was absolutely necessary and unavoidable.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN observed, that the difficulty of finding persons properly qualified to act as Commissioners, was not, in his opinion, a valid excuse for the delay which had taken place, since there was plenty of time, while the Act was in progress in Parliament, to look out for Commissioners and to find persons properly qualified who were willing to accept the office. He was certain that this had been the practice within his own memory in Commissioners appointed by the authority of Parliament, several instances having occurred where persons were publicly designated as Commissioners to act under a legislative measure, and who, as soon as the Act passed, were regularly appointed and were prepared to carry into effect the measures confided to them.

The motions were agreed to.

### MADRAS CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. J. Thomas, Head Assistant to the Collector, and Magistrate of the Zillah of Tinnevelly.

**Erratum.**

In the quotation of the price of Opium, in our Paper of last Friday, from the Exchange Price Current, for 1950 dollars read 1950 rupees per chest.

**Domestic Occurrences.****MARRIAGES.**

On the 19th of July, by the Reverend Dr. Anderson, Mr. Charles Lefever, to Miss Mary Hall, eldest Daughter of Henry Hall, Esq.  
At Madras, on the 15th of July, Mr. William Childs, Merchant, of the Firm of Laird, Maggs, and Childs, to Miss Mary Jane Erskine.

**BIRTHS.**

At Calcutta, on the 9th of August, the Lady of George Ewan Law, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.  
At Calcutta, on the 7th of August, the Lady of Captain C. H. Bean, of a Daughter.  
At the Botanic Garden, on the 8th of August, the Lady of N. Wallach, Esq. Superintendent, of a Daughter.  
At Calcutta, on the 6th of August, Mrs. M. Cockburn, of a Son.  
At Futtighur, on the 23d of July, the Lady of Lieutenant A. Smith, 25th Native Infantry, of a still-born Child.  
At Midnapore, on the 30th of July, Mrs. A. M. Silvester, of a Son.

**DEATHS.**

At Calcutta, on the 8th of August, Lieutenant George Hanbury, 25th N. I. and Sub-Assistant to the Superintendent of the Honorable Company's Stud, aged 30 years.  
At Sylhet, on the 14th of July last, after a long and distressing illness, Mr. Mathew Richard Smith, at the advanced age of nearly eighty years. For nearly fifty years of his life, Mr. Smith was a resident at Sylhet. He had for ten years been Assistant to the Superintendent of the Botanic Garden of Calcutta, to the riches of which he contributed (during that period chiefly, but even before he got the fixed appointment) many of the most rare, useful, and interesting plants and trees, cultivated there, or recorded and described by his successive Superintendents. His zeal and exertions were continual, indefatigable, and successful, and his memory will be cherished both at that Garden as well as at every other that has shared so largely in the innumerable interesting and beautiful botanical specimens that he so constantly distributed among them, as long as Indian Botany has an admirer. He in fact has added more riches to the Botanical Collections in India, than the aggregate of almost all his predecessors; and even during the long and distressing illness which preceded his death, the Botanic Garden here scarcely perceived the least diminution in his usual contributions to its valuable stores.

At Almorah, on the morning of the 22d of July, Lieutenant John Bateman, Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 1st Battalion 13th Regt. N. I. of a Typhus Fever, contrated by continual exposure to the Sun. Noble disinterestedness, suavity of manners, and constant amiability of disposition were the prominent characteristics that endeared him to all his friends, and gained him the respect and esteem of all his acquaintance. If general regard for him when alive, and poignant regret at his death, be admitted as sufficient evidence of real worth, then was his merit transcendent indeed.

At Chittagong, on the 24th July, Lieutenant Richard John Grange, 16th N. I. aged 19 years—a young man of high promise, universally esteemed and deeply lamented by all who knew him.

On the 14th of July, in Rajpootana, Captain Benjamin Mather, of the 2d Regiment of Light Cavalry.

At Madras, on the 14th of July, the Right Reverend Fre Joze de Grace, Acting Bishop of the Roman Church.

**Nautical Notices.**

Private letters, we are informed, from the Cape, state that a brig had appeared in Table Bay under very suspicious circumstances. She arrived there on the 13th or 17th of May, and getting on shore, assistance was sent to her. Her crew at first gave out that she was a Portuguese vessel, but afterwards acknowledged that she was a country vessel from Batavia, that the commander and some gentlemen who were passengers had died on the passage, and that she had no papers. It is added that an enquiry was making in order to prove the justice or incorrectness of the apprehensions, which this extraordinary story had excited. We refrain from mentioning names, until we are enabled to give the report in a more authenticated shape.

[*Hark.*]

*Printed at the Union Press, in Gartin's Buildings, near the Bankshall and the Exchange.*

**Shipping Intelligence.****CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.**

Aug. Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From whence	Left
9 Mary Ann	British	J. Webster	Penang	July 11

**CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.**

Aug. Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
9 Courier	British	J. Lautier	Sumatra

**CAPE ARRIVALS.**

May 1, English ship Mulgrave Castle, James Ralph, Master, from Bombay 7th February, bound to London, cargo cotton, &c. Passengers, Edward Ironside, Esq. H. C. service; Mrs. and Miss Ironside; Mrs. Eldridge; W. Crozier, Esq. H. C. service; Mr. W. Oliver, and Mr. E. Tedman.

2, French ship Caroline, S. Emens, Master, from Bengal the 9th of February, and Mauritius the 26th of March, bound to Havre, cargo sugar, rice, and indigo. Passengers, Quarter Master Sheridan, H. M. 99th Regiment; Miss H. McCough.

3, English ship Minstrel, H. Bristow, Master, from Penang the 7th of March, bound to London, cargo sundries. Passengers, Captain Cookson, Bengal Artillery; J. J. Erskine, Esq.

3, English ship Marchioness of Exeter, T. Gilpin, Master, from Java the 4th of March, bound to Portsmouth, cargo rice, sugar, and coffee.

5, English ship Thetis, J. B. Brown, Master, from Calcutta the 4th of December, and Mauritius the 13th of April, bound to Liverpool, cargo cotton, &c. Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Hague and Family; and Miss Ann Hogg.

12, English brig Golden Grove, J. Steel, Master, from Portsmouth the 25th of February, cargo naval stores and sundries. Passenger, Lieutenant Keats, Royal Artillery.

14, English ship Traveller, Alexander Hutchinson, Master, from Bombay the 11th of March, bound to London, cargo cotton and sundries. Passengers, Mrs. Scaleby and Family; Captain More, Artillery; Lieut. Courtenay, 17th Dragoons; Lieut. Elliman, 17th Dragoons; Lieutenant Edwards, 47th N. L.; Lieut. Aitchison, 47th N. L.

15, English ship George Canning, R. J. Dunlop, Master, from Bengal the 22d of February, bound to Greenock, cargo sundries. Passengers, Mrs. General M'Gregor; Mrs. Dixon and four Children; two Misses Chalmers.

16, English ship Dick, W. Harrison, Master, from Cork the 24th of February, bound to Ceylon, with Government Stores and a Division of H. M. 45th Regiment. Passengers, Lieutenant Colonel Wright, Royal Engineers; Major Martin; Captains Cole and Gordon; Lieutenants Forbes and Cosby; Ensign Ebbart; Surgeon M. W. Smyth; Ensign W. Russell, 73d Regiment.

17, English ship William Ashton, W. Brown, Master, from Calcutta the 28th of February, bound to Liverpool, cargo sundries. Passengers, Major Moore; Captains Rochefort and Baylie; Lieutenants McKie, Innes, and Williams; C. F. Durell, Esq.; Mrs. Durell; A. Jones, Esq.; Misses Brewer and Greig; Master Fenwick.

19, English ship Maisters, P. Borryman, Master, from Cork the 24th of February, bound to Ceylon, with a Division of H. M. 45th Regiment. Passengers, Lieutenant Colonel J. Campbell; Captain A. Anderson; Paymaster J. Webb; Lieutenants Stewart and Reid; Ensigns Montgomerie and Plambe; Assistant Surgeon F. Siveright; 180 Rank and File, 11 Women, and 15 Children of H. M. 45th Regiment.

21, English brig Wellington, James Hutton, Master, from Portsmouth the 1st of March, cargo sundries and coals.

**CAPE DEPARTURES.**

May 2, English ship Claudine, John Welsh, Master, bound to London, cargo sundries.

4, His Majesty's ship Eurydice, Captain R. Wauchope, bound to Saldanha Bay.

7, English ship Mulgrave Castle, J. Ralph, Master, bound to London, cargo cotton.

10, His Majesty's ship Sophia, Captain Sir William Wiseman, Bart. bound to St. Helena.

10, English ship Minstrel, Henry Bristow, Master, bound to London, cargo pepper.

11, English ship Marchioness of Exeter, Thomas Gilpin, Master, bound to Portsmouth, cargo sundries.

12, English ship Thetis, J. W. Brown, Master, bound to Liverpool, cargo sundries.

17, English brig Sarah Ann, W. Wilson, Master, bound to Calcutta, cargo sundries.

19, H. C. schooner St. Helena, J. A. Atkinson, Master, bound to St. Helena, cargo sundries and live stock.

19, Transport ships Brilliant, William Bothwell, Master; Aurora, Thomas Pearson, Master; Sir George Osborn, Thomas Taplin, Master; Albury, James Cunningham, Master; all bound to the Mauritius, with His Majesty's 82d Regiment.